

Munson & McNamara.

123 and 125 Main St.

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

In the cheaper grades of satens we open some very desirable patterns and an immense assortment. We like to have the public educate themselves to be judges of quality, it will pay them. You have a big choice here in the cheaper satens, at any of these prices, 7 1-2, 8, 10, 11 1-2, 12 1-2, 13, 20 and 25c.

NEW GINGHAMS.

Fine gingham make a good dress fabric, there is merit in the goods. Many ladies like them better than French satens. Examine the quality and notice the new colorings. Here also as in the cheaper goods, we show the largest assortment. Prices are 25, 35, 40 and 50c.

JACKETS.

A lot of spring jackets, reduced from \$7.50 to \$6.00 each.

CHINA SILKS.

They are good and they are stylish. They may not please you, but they will please the next lady. Sound handsome styles at 75c a yard.

SILK WARP HENRIETTES.

Colored silk warp Henriettes are what we want to talk about. You know about the black goods and we want you to see and know about the colors. Call for them at the fine dress goods counter.

BEAD WRAPS.

We will clear out the balance of our bead wraps at 25c less than cost. You can get some bargains here.

BUSTLES.

A new woven bustle at 25c and a new bustle called the Venus at 50c, both good.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

10 doz. drawers, sizes 23, 25, 27 and 29, at 46c. Made of fine muslin, fine tucks and Hamburg edge. They are a big thing at 46c.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

We will put on sale two styles of colored collars and cuffs, one collar and a pair of cuffs for 13c. This set is worth 30c, we will sell them at 13c.

RUCHING.

We are now selling a line of new designs in crepe lisse ruching at 25c a yard. This same quality would sell easily at 50c a yard. They are worth your attention.

Munson & McNamara.

PHILADELPHIA STORE,

S. W. Cor. Douglas Ave. and Market Street.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS ON SATINES!

—IN ALL THE—

HIGH NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

WE WILL SELL FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

Satines, regular price 14c, this week only at 10c.
S. tines, regular price 18c, this week only at 14c.
Our regular 25c Satines this week only at 18c.
Best English Satines for 22c, and the best French Satines for 25c regular price 35c.

A. KATZ, Proprietor.

Mondays Slaughter.

FOX & SON, FOX & SON.

50 pieces new shade satens worth 40c, our price 25c, and they are beautiful.
25 pieces stylish satens at 35c, we make a price 25c.
25 pieces satens, French effect, worth 26c, for Monday and Tuesday 15c.
25 pieces of our specialty in satens (of which we sold 8,000 yards in a few days) will be offered at 10c.
100 24-inch gold head parasols worth \$3.50, our price, \$2.50.
100 26-inch gold head parasols worth \$4.50, our price \$3.00.
50 silk umbrellas worth \$2.50, they will go quickly at \$1.49.
Have a few patterns left of our wonderful bargain in Henriettes at 85c.

T. L. FOX & SON,
That New Store. 150 N. Main

OLIVER BROS.,
Lumber Dealers
Wichita, Kansas.

Wichita, Mayfield, Wellington
Barber, Africa, Garden Plain
Anthony, Arkansas City, Andale and Haven.

EYE, EAR AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.
MEDICAL & SURGICAL STAFF:
E. M. Munson, M.D., Pres. and Surgeon.
W. J. J. on eye in charge. Office No. 22 North Main St., Wichita, Kan.

—EVERYBODY—

Take Notice!

BUNNELL & ENO

INVESTMENT CO.

Will move their office in a few days to the corner room on ground floor in Sedgwick block corner Market and First streets, where they will continue to loan money at lowest rates.

MONEY
At Lowest Rates and Ready for Borrowers
At Once

S. W. COOPER,
137 MAIN ST. WICHITA, KAN.

E. E. HAMILTON M. D.
Specialist of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office southwest corner of Douglas and Market streets, Wichita, Kan.

203 and 205 North Main Street.

WAIT!

Friday, May 4.

WAIT!

For the grand opening of the latest

SUMMER NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY

which will positively take place on

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4.

at the parlors of

MISS A. C. MILES,

at the old stand of W. J. Wilson & Co. This opening display will include all the latest styles of summer hats and bonnets and all the leading novelties, both imported and domestic. Do not forget the date, Friday, May 4, as a cordial invitation is extended to all the ladies of Wichita to call and examine.

Remember and Call this Week.

203 and 205 North Main Street.

J. P. ALLEN,
=DRUGGIST=

Everything Kept in a First-Class

Drugstore.

Wichita, Kan.

WRAPPED IN SILK

KANSAS THE ACKNOWLEDGED QUEEN WHEAT STATE.

Her Prospects Much Better Than the Great Wheat Year of Eighteen Eighty-Four.

Indians and Illinois, so long the Great Wheat States, Make a Miserably Poor Showing

Traveling Men's Convention to be Held in Salina, May 19—The Pratt Storm Exaggerated—State Notes

TOLEDO, April 28.—During the past four days C. A. King & Co. have received 2,500 crop reports from grain dealers and millers of six principal winter wheat states which make over a third of the wheat crop of the United States.

Kansas reports excellent prospects—better than any year since 1884, when they raised 35,000,000 bushels, but on an acreage of over 2,000,000, while the acreage this year is only about three quarters of a million. The weather has been favorable there and the reports are nearly all better than when the April agricultural bureau report was gathered, the amount plowed up being very small. The farmers there will be compelled to sell.

Missouri has fair crop prospects, a trifle better than three weeks ago, but somewhat worse than a year ago, when they had a very large crop. A little larger amount than usual has been plowed up. In other states the season is backward, nearly a third of the reports saying there has not been enough growing weather to show the actual condition of the crop, but a majority of them seem to think warm rains soon would improve the appearance. Indiana reports that nearly a quarter of the acreage has or will be plowed up, Illinois about a fifth, Ohio about an eighth, while it is too early to tell about Michigan. The present prospect is for about two thirds of a crop in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, while Indiana seems to be the poorest. The condition is worse in all four of these states than it was three weeks ago. The weather has been cold and dry and the crops have suffered for rain. Few of the counties of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois say the prospects are better than a year ago, but they are exceptions, as a very large majority report them much worse. Clover seed prospects are poor. Indiana complains most.

TRAVELING MEN'S CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.
SALINA, Kan., April 28.—The state organization of the Travelers' Protective association meets in this city Saturday, May 19, 1888. The citizens are in hearty accord with this assembling, and are determined to give the "Knights of the Grip" a most cordial reception. There are sixty or more traveling men residents of our city. Nightly board of trade meetings have been held, and very elaborate plans have been formulated, as well as all the necessary committees appointed. An old-fashioned open air dinner will be served under the inviting shade of Oak Dale park, one of the most beautiful resorts in the state, and a grand banquet will be given in the opera house in the evening. A general and special invitation is extended to every traveling man in Kansas to be present. Nothing will be left undone to make Saturday, May 19, a gala day in Salina.

PRATT STORM EXAGGERATION.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.
PHIATT, Kan., April 28.—Somewhere and somehow an exaggerated Associated Press dispatch was wired upon the wires stating many untrue things concerning the recent whirlwind at Pratt. It is true we had a touch of a wind storm, but it did no damage except to twist a 12x14 building out of shape which was lately moved over from Saratoga. And regarding the killing of several people that was a mistake, and only one lady was injured.

FROM ELLSWORTH.

ELLISWORTH, Kan., April 28.—At the Republican county convention held here today the delegates were instructed to vote for H. E. Shaffer for judge at the state convention to be held in this city May 17. Good rains fell here yesterday and today. The Ellsworth mining company took out a core of salt today with diamond drills. It is beautiful rock salt and as clear as crystal.

CLAY COUNTY.

CLAY COUNTY, Kan., April 28.—The county convention to elect delegates to three conventions was held in this city today. To the Junction City convention, the delegates chosen are: J. F. Billings, John Scott, W. H. Fletcher, Joseph Lawton, J. F. Rairden, Theodore Ingersoll, J. M. Spence and J. M. Padgett. To the day center convention, John L. Lewis, H. L. Williams, David Faries, L. W. Hartman, S. Cram, C. E. Gear, James Smith and A. R. Keeler. To the Wichita convention: J. P. Campbell, David Gaston, Wm. Becking, Theo. Smith, M. Miller and J. M. Frank. Albert Griffin was endorsed as a delegate to Chicago from the state at large and D. A. Velton as endorsed for a district delegate to Chicago.

A resolution endorsing Congressman Henderson was tabled by a vote of 25 to 10 on the grounds of opposition to instruction. The delegates to the congressional convention is a very strong Anderson delegation.

MIAMI.

PAOLA, Kan., April 28.—The Republican met in county convention today and selected their delegates to the state, congressional and district conventions, and delegate convention at Wichita. The delegates are instructed to vote for W. D. Grayson, for delegate to Chicago. It is known that the delegates will support William Higgins, of Topeka, for secretary of state.

KINGMAN COUNTY.

KINGMAN, Kan., April 28.—Delegates were selected today to the different Republican conventions. The delegates to the state convention are for Hon. F. E. Gillette for senator and those to Topeka are favorable to Gen. F. T. Taylor for governor.

DAVIS COUNTY—A SUICIDE.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., April 28.—The Republican convention of Davis county elected delegates today. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the delegates to the state convention at Topeka be instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Geo. W. Winans for state superintendent of public institutions.

Chas. N. Gray suicided this afternoon by jumping off a bridge into the Smoky Hill river.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Kan., April 28.—The Republican county convention elected dele-

gates to the several conventions today. The Topeka delegates were instructed for W. A. Johnston for associate justice.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE, Kan., April 28.—The Republican county convention held here today endorsed John A. Anderson for congress and Edward Hutchinson for judge, and elected delegates to Wichita.

NO SMUGGLING DONE.

How Mexican Lead Ore is Imported Free of Duty.

EL PASO, Tex., April 28.—The collector of customs of this district, Judge Joseph McGoffin, says:

"It is remarkable how little the actual condition of affairs on this border is understood in Washington, particularly by senators and members of congress. Now, there is, for instance, that resolution of inquiry from the senate to the treasury department, asking what it knows about the illegal importation of lead into the United States. This inquiry was aimed particularly at this district. Some of the big lead producers of the United States had complained, in the papers of Denver and other large cities, that a good deal of lead was imported from Mexico into the United States, via El Paso, duty free. Those papers had made a big fuss over and there brought it to the attention of congress and the public at large. Hence the resolution of inquiry from the senate to the treasury department. The inquiry was answered by Secretary Fairchild a short time ago in an official report to the treasury department, in which he says that there is no evidence on the records of the department that lead ore is or has been smuggled across the Rio Grande, and that officers are stationed along the river whose duty it is to see that the frontier is properly patrolled and no smuggling takes place. The secretary says that the treasury department is in his opinion no additional legislation is necessary to cover the complaints made."

"I think," continued the collector, "I can make this matter plain very easily. It is all based upon a misapprehension of facts. There is a great deal of rich silver ore imported from Mexico into the United States at this point—thousands of tons every month, and the quantity is constantly increasing. All of these ores contain a certain per cent of lead, and sometimes a very heavy one. Lead ore would have to pay as such a duty of 15c a pound when imported, but when silver ores containing lead are imported, if the value of the silver contained in the lead is greater than that of the lead, they are admitted free of duty. All the ores imported from Mexico via El Paso, are of this value of silver than of lead, and are therefore admitted duty free under the law as it stands. True, a good deal of lead finds its way into the United States without paying duty of 15c per pound, but I can only execute the law as I find it. If congress chooses to pass a law that the ores coming into this district shall pay a duty of 15c per pound I shall be only happy to collect it, and I can vouch for it that they will not fail to go on to circumvent this tariff, but the importation of purely lead ores from Mexico to El Paso, Pueblo, Denver and Kansas City will not pay any duty, and therefore take place. The senate's inquiry reminds me of the title of one of Shakespeare's plays, and that is, Much Ado About Nothing. The secretary's report to inform the senate committee on commerce that owing to the failure of congress to pass the bill a number of mounted inspectors usually patrolling the international boundary line had to be dismissed until the 1st of July. If the senate is so anxious to see a number of persons kept from carrying smuggled lead on their backs across the border from Presidio del Norte, they ought to pass that appropriation as soon as possible."

COST OF THE RATE WAR.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The statement prepared by Chairman Medley, giving the losses during the late rate war, shows that in addition to the heavy reductions in rates, there was a startling decrease in tonnage, compared with the corresponding period of 1887. Especially was this true in regard to the east bound tonnage. The principal decline was in wheat and other grains. Although the decrease in westward bound tonnage was only 17 per cent, the reduction in revenue compared with that derived from westward bound tonnage during a corresponding period last year was 61 per cent. While in the case reversed from eastward tonnage it was 71 per cent. It is stated in money, the westward decrease was \$47,487 and eastward \$62,162. Total \$1,104,649. The loss, however, cannot be entirely attributed to "the rate war." The decline in tonnage would have occurred in any event. A careful compiled estimate, based on the difference between the revenue rate and the rate, however, shows that a decrease in the revenue has caused a loss of over \$600,000 altogether, almost the amount sacrificed by the southwestern lines during the four weeks they were engaged in the war. Owing to the interstate law the trouble could not be confined to the northwest. The lines from Lake Superior to Texas were included. It is calculated that loss reached a total of \$1,250,000 on through traffic. To this should be added reductions from interior points, a traffic three or four times as large as through business.

A BANK IN TROUBLE.

COLUMBUS, O., April 28.—The South End bank suspended payment this morning for two or three days.
H. L. Methoff, president, and Mayor Bruck, vice-president, posted a notice to depositors at 10 a. m. that owing to the action of the former cashier, H. W. Corrells, they were obliged to temporarily suspend. The officers and directors assure them that all claims will be paid in full and that they will become personally responsible for the same and pledge all private means to that end. Either of the three or four stockholders is able to meet all demands. Corrells overdraw his account some \$12,000 and the bank has mortgage securities to amounting to over \$50,000. He has \$20,000 in the stock of the bank, one quarter paid up. Small certificates of holders and others made a run of \$50,000 or \$12,000 this morning and the suspension was for the purpose of giving the directors an opportunity to hold a meeting and get an exact statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank. W. G. Desbair offered the bank \$25,000 to meet the temporary run but the bank had plenty of money to do business.

STANFORD DON'T WANT IT.

DETROIT, April 28.—An Evening Journal special today told the Journal that the talk about him as a presidential candidate was absurd. He is not now and never has been a candidate and does not wish to be considered as such. Since his name was mentioned in this connection he has received many letters daily on the subject which he has not taken the trouble to answer.

A LIQUOR FAILURE.

NEW YORK, April 28.—P. Link & Co., wines, 175 Duane street, assigned today to Samuel H. Lessegusky. Notes held by M. Lessegusky & Co. to the amount of \$80,000 are preferred.

THE U. S. MINSTRELS.

FUN MAKING STILL GOING ON IN THE HOUSE.

Thirty-Five Congressmen Have a Jolly, Good Time in the Representative Chamber.

Most of the Solons go to Philadelphia to see the Launching of the Boats.

Some Kansas Land Decisions—A Novel War Claim—Miscellaneous Washington News Notes.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Many representatives went to Philadelphia today to witness the launch of the Yorktown, and there were about thirty-five members present when they started this morning and immediately went into committee of the whole on the tariff.

Mr. Kerr of Iowa approved the reduction of the revenues by the abolition of the internal revenue tax. The time had come, he thought, in the history of the American government, for the nation to declare that henceforth it would take no share in the profits of the sale of alcoholic liquor.

Mr. Tarsney of Michigan said that he and the gentleman on this side of the house were not free traders, they were fair traders. They were not seeking to pull down the custom houses of the country. They proposed to continue the existing laws so as to bring taxes down to the base line of necessary revenue and in so revising the laws to place the duty highest on the luxuries of life, and lowest on life's necessities. They wanted simply to equalize the burden of taxation. Their policy was not destruction, but reduction. He proceeded to argue that the present tariff was oppressive upon the farmers.

He was constantly interrupted by his colleague (Mr. O'Donnell) whose statements as to the great prosperity of agriculture and manufacturing of Michigan under a protective tariff, and the colloquies between the two gentlemen upon the subject of the condition of Michigan, afforded much amusement to the other members present.

The discussion then took a colloquial turn, and the subjects of free trade, protection to the wages of laboring men, the fisheries, shipbuilding, etc., were touched upon, and at times the questions and answers caused great merriment among the few members present. Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania, said that yesterday morning he had received a letter from a young lady, about to graduate, in which she had said that she had been designated to speak at her commencement exercises on "protection to American industries." So that this question even entered into the households of American families.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee—"Did the young lady ask you for protection?"

Mr. Milliken—"If the young lady had asked you for protection, would you have been a free trader then?"

Mr. O'Neill then declared with emphasis that he was a protectionist all over, a declaration which was received with laughter and applause.

Mr. Ford of Michigan, characterized Philadelphia as an overgrown country village and contrasted its slowness with the bustling activity of New York.

Mr. O'Neill suggested that the gentleman must have been in some remarkable condition when he visited Philadelphia, or must have had his eyes closed.

The manufacturers of Philadelphia amounted to many more millions than those of New York.

Mr. Russell of Massachusetts, referring to the condition of the protected state of Pennsylvania, stated that affairs in the coal regions of that state were a shame and a scandal to human civilization.

Mr. Hayne declared that the wages paid for labor in the county of Allegheny alone were annually more than the entire wages paid in all the states represented by the southern contingent on the ways and means committee.

Mr. Breckinridge said that the representative of the protective system was a guard of Pinkerton detectives at the Edgar Thompson steel works for the purpose of enabling Hungarian immigrants to work, while American workmen were kept out at the point of the gun.

Mr. Hayne declared that was a mistake. Detectives were there, but the men they caught were not Hungarians.

Mr. Breckinridge inquired what wages the workmen at the Thompson works had been receiving?

Mr. Hayne replied that they had been receiving \$1 a day.

Mr. Breckinridge said that the average wages of the Pinkerton detectives was \$5 a day. They received that rate of wages to prevent a breach of the peace by men who received \$3 a day.

Mr. Reed of Maine, said that the gentleman from Kentucky had drawn a picture with his American workmen in the cold and the Hungarian workmen protected by Pinkerton detectives. The gentleman had pictured that as the final result of protection when it was only an incident in the great dispute which went on under other protection or free trade.

The gentleman wanted to contrast the wages of men temporarily employed with those received by permanent employees. The question was what system secured the greater wealth to the country, and the higher wages to the workman. One of these workmen, when he had been asked "do you get the benefit of the tariff? Do not your employers try to get the benefit of the tariff?" had replied with perfect frankness, that is a quarrel between ourselves. Just give us a market and we will try to get our work."

And he (Reed) believed that the gentleman from Kentucky had been deceived by the statement published to that effect are considered the inventions of his political enemies.

CAPITAL BUDGET.

KANSAS LAND DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The secretary of the interior today modified the decision of the general land office in the case of Elmer

E. McCoy, claimant for the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 35, township 33 south, range 28 west, and the west half of the north-east quarter of section 1, township 33 south, range 28 west, Garden City, Kan., land district.

McCoy filed a pre-emption declaratory statement, for the land in October, 1884, and Miss Antine Peterson filed on the same tract as a homestead in November, 1884. McCoy made final proof before the probate judge of Ford county at Dodge City the following April. Contest was filed on the day of proof by Miss Peterson, and a hearing was fixed for June 1. Before that day McCoy bought Miss Peterson's improvements on the land, and securing a withdrawal of the contest ordered his attorney to forward a proof to the local land office. This the attorney neglected to do until March, 1886, and the local office having no knowledge that contest had been withdrawn, rejected McCoy's proof on the ground that the life-time of the claimant's filing had ended. An appeal was taken and the general land office sustained the decision. The secretary affirms the decision of the commission, but allows the claimant sixty days to furnish satisfactory proof in lieu of that rejected.

The secretary reverses the decision of the general land office, holding for cancellation the pre-emption filing of William E. Hopkins for the southeast quarter of section 22, township 32 south, range 28 west, Garden City district. It appears from the record that Hopkins filed previously on another tract, but discovering that it had already been filed upon by Woodstock, he asked to have his filing transferred. With this view he settled upon and improved the tract described and offered proof. This was rejected by the local land office and the filing held for cancellation. He appealed to the commissioner and the decision of the land office was confirmed. The secretary, however, reverses the commissioner's decision and orders patent to issue to the claimant.

GONE TO THE LAUNCHING.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary Whitney's personal guests to the launching of the government vessels at Cranes' shipyards in Philadelphia, left Washington in very special trains of Pullman palace cars on the Pennsylvania road at 9 a. m. The party numbered upwards of 300 and is composed of senators, representatives, army and navy officers, government officials and newspaper correspondents. The train will reach Philadelphia about 12:30 o'clock, and returning will reach Washington at 9 p. m. There is not a quorum of members of the house in the city today, consequently no business of importance will be attempted at the capital.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Two trains of Pullman cars from Washington, bearing Secretary Whitney and party arrived at the Washington street wharf a few minutes before 2 o'clock this afternoon. The distinguished party numbered over 300 and included quite a number of ladies. They were at once taken on board the steamer "Columbia" where they were received by the city officials and prominent citizens. A collation was served on board the steamer which meanwhile proceeded up the river to Cranes' shipyard, where the launch will take place. The launch was launched at 3:06 p. m., and was christened by Miss Eleanor Breckinridge, daughter of Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky. The distinguished party followed off the ways at 3:10, being christened by Miss Nellie Cameron, daughter of Senator John Cameron, of Pennsylvania. The launches were unusually successful. The United States steamer "Despatch" which lay out in the river fired salutes as the vessel moved off the ways into the stream, and the cheering of whistles, ringing of bells and the cheers of the multitude of spectators.

A NOVEL WAR CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A rather novel point which arose in a claim case presented for the consideration of the house has been settled by the committee on war claims. It appears that a citizen of Maryland named Garush was drafted on the 6th of August, but escaped service by paying the substitute bounty of \$500. Two years later he made a claim on the war department for this amount on the ground that at the time he was drafted he was 45 years of age, and was, therefore, exempt from draft. He demonstrated by records that he was born on the 7th of August, 1819, and upon this he based the claim that on August 6, 1864, he was 45 years of age. The department denied the claim, and this session Garush renewed it before the congressional committee.

Mr. Stone of Kentucky, for the house committee on war claims, has just reported in favor of allowing this claim. The report set forth that Garush was 45 years of age on the 6th of August, 1864, the day on which he was drafted, and in this connection says the year is always completed on the day preceding the anniversary of a man's birth. This would make Garush 45 years and 1 day old on the 7th of August, 1864, the forty-fifth anniversary of his birth, and not exactly 45 years of age, as contended by the war department. Garush's claim is, therefore, favorably recommended.

A CONFEDERATE G. A. R. MAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The announcement is made here this morning that Joseph E. Johnston, the highest in rank living officer of the confederate army, was on Thursday night last unanimously elected an honorary member of the E. D. Baker Post, No. 5, G. A. R. of this city. The election was brought about upon the receipt of a letter reading: "For the purpose of enabling me to participate in the noble work of charity performed by the